

Fond du Lac County Community Health Executive Summary 2020

Commissioned by:
Agnesian HealthCare, a Member of SSM Health
Fond du Lac Area United Way
Fond du Lac County Health Department
Fond du Lac School District

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Table of Contents

<u>Section Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Purpose	1
Methodology.....	1
Key Findings.....	2
I. General Health.....	2
II. Health Care Coverage and Services	3
III. Routine Procedures and COVID-19 Vaccination.....	5
IV. Prevalence of Select Health Conditions	6
V. Physical Health.....	6
VI. Mental Health	9
VII. Cancer Screenings	10
VIII. Cigarette Smoking.....	12
IX. Electronic Vaping.....	13
X. Other Tobacco Products	15
XI. Alcohol.....	16
XII. Marijuana and Other Illegal Drugs.....	17
XIII. Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse.....	18
XIV. Vehicle Safety	19
XV. Personal Safety Issues	20
XVI. Gambling.....	21
XVII. Firearm In/Around Home.....	22
XVIII. Top County Health Issues	22

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide community leaders with a snapshot of Fond du Lac county adult health data and, where possible, with similar student data. The health department, health care systems and non-profit organizations conducted adult community health surveys four times in the past 12 years. School districts within the county conducted student surveys in the same years. State and national measurements (adult and high school Behavior Risk Factor Survey) and Healthy People 2020 Goals (adult and adolescent HP2020) are included, when possible, for additional comparison.

This report was commissioned by Agnesian HealthCare, a member of SSM Health, Fond du Lac Area United Way, Fond du Lac County Health Department and Fond du Lac School District.

For technical information about adult or student survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, JKV Research, at (920) 439-1399 or janet.vandehey@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the adult survey, contact Kimberly Mueller, Fond du Lac County Health Department, at (920) 929-3085. Information about the student survey is available from Erin Brendelson, Fond du Lac School District School Health and Safety Programs, at (920) 906-6548. Please see the 2020 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey Report and the 2020 Student Health Experiences and Attitudes Survey Report for complete survey data and analysis.

Methodology

Adult Survey

The 2020 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from August 6 through September 30, 2020. A random sample of 2,000 addresses in Fond du Lac County was provided by Marketing Systems Group. A three-step approach was conducted. 1) Pre-notification postcard from the health department announcing the upcoming paper survey packet. The postcard provided a QR code and web address to complete online, if interested. A Spanish link was also provided. 2) Questionnaire packet to households who had not completed the online survey. 3) Reminder postcard to those who had not yet completed the survey. Six hundred seventy-four surveys were completed. Post-stratification was conducted by gender and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 674, the margin of error is $\pm 4\%$ and provides confidence in the data; 95 times out of 100, the true value will likely be somewhere between the lower and upper bound. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger, since fewer respondents are in that category.

In prior survey years, 400 telephone interviews were completed, with a percent of landline households (listed and unlisted) and cell-only households based on rates at the time. In the 2017 Community Health Survey, the cell phone-only sample was 45% of the 400 completed interviews. In the 2014 Community Health Survey, the cell phone-only sample was 25%. In the 2008 Community Health Survey, the cell phone-only sample was 20% and at that time a reimbursement of \$20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. Data was post-stratified by age and gender to the Census proportions in the county. The margin of error, $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger.

Student Survey

All students in 8th, 10th and 11th grade were asked to participate in the anonymous and confidential online survey. Passive consent forms were issued about one week prior to the survey. The 109-question survey was administered by trained volunteers and staff. Participating school districts included Campbellsport, Fond du Lac, North Fond du Lac, Ripon, St. Mary's Springs Academy and Winnebago Lutheran Academy. In 2020, a total of 2,379 surveys were completed out of a possible 2,727 for an 87% overall response rate.

In 2017, 2,021 out of a possible 2,355 were completed in the school districts of Fond du Lac, North Fond du Lac, Ripon and St. Mary's Springs Academy for a response rate of 86%. In 2014, 2,123 out of a possible 2,484 were completed in the school districts of Campbellsport, Fond du Lac, North Fond du Lac, St. Mary's Springs Academy and Winnebago Lutheran Academy for an 85% overall response rate. In 2008, 1,455 out of a possible 1,671 surveys were completed in the Fond du Lac School District, for an 87% overall response rate. In each survey year, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than $\pm 1\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger.

Key Findings

I. General Health

General Health

Adult Survey

In 2020, 48% of adult respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 13% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor health. Twelve percent of respondents 60 and older reported in the past year they have fallen and injured themselves at home. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health was fair/poor while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 60 and older who reported in the past year they have fallen and injured themselves at home, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Table 1. General Health [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.
	2008	2014	2017	2020	2019	2019
Rating Their Own Health						
Excellent or Very Good	63%	54%	49%	48%	50%	50%
Fair or Poor	13%	12%	18%	13%	16%	18%
Fallen & Injured Themselves at Home (Past Year) [60 Years Old and Older]	--	14%	14%	12%	--	--

Sun Safety

Adult Survey

In 2020, 31% of adult respondents reported they always/most of the time wear sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day while 38% reported rarely or never. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour.*

Table 2. Sun Safety [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL	
	2017	2020
Use SPF 15+ Sunscreen When Outside One Hour or More		
Never/Rarely	50%	38%
Always/Most of the Time	35%	31%

II. Health Care Coverage and Services

Health Care Coverage

Adult Survey

In 2020, 4% of adult respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or without children in the household were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Table 3. No Health Care Coverage [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2020
	2008	2014	2017	2020	2019	2019	Goal
Personally (Currently)	7%	4%	3%	4%	9%	11%	0%
Household Member (Past Year)	14%	8%	13%	8%	--	--	--

Unmet Health Care Needs

Adult Survey

In 2020, 23% of adult respondents reported someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past year. Eleven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Overall, 27% of respondents reported someone in their household did not receive the health care needed in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care. From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for*

respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year. From 2014 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care, unmet dental care or unmet mental health care for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet health care need for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. Please note: since 2017 and 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.

Table 4. Unmet Health Care Needs in Past Year (Household Member) [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2020
	2008	2014	2017	2020	2019	2019	Goal
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to Cost	--	--	17%	23%	11%	12%	--
Prescription Medication Not Taken Due to Cost	--	--	8%	11%	--	--	3%
Unmet Need/Care							
Medical Care*	--	6%	9%	12%	--	--	4%
Dental Care*	--	13%	19%	24%	--	--	5%
Mental Health Care*	--	3%	9%	7%	--	--	--
Unmet Care Overall*,**	12%	18%	26%	27%	--	--	--

*In 2017, wording changed from respondent-specific to household-specific.

**In 2014, wording changed from one general question to three separate questions (medical, dental and mental health care).

Health Care Services

Adult Survey

In 2020, 87% of adult respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy percent of respondents reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 20% reported an urgent care center or walk-in care. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care as their primary health care. Thirty-four percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was an urgent care center/walk-in care while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Table 5. Health Care Services [Adult Survey]

Adult	2008	FDL			WI 2019	U.S. 2019	HP2020 Goal
		2014	2017	2020			
Have a Primary Care Physician	--	--	86%	87%	82%	76%	84%
Primary Health Care Services							
Doctor or Nurse Practitioner's Office	72%	71%	64%	70%	--	--	--
Urgent Care Center or Walk-in Care	12%	15%	23%	20%	--	--	--
Employee Clinic	--	--	3%	4%	--	--	--
Public Health Clinic	6%	4%	<1%	1%	--	--	--
Hospital Emergency Room	2%	2%	2%	<1%	--	--	--
No Usual Place	6%	6%	7%	3%	--	--	--
Advance Care Plan	36%	45%	40%	34%	--	--	--

III. Routine Procedures and COVID-19 Vaccination

Adult Survey

In 2020, 84% of adult respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 86% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-four percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 56% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. Fifty-eight percent of respondents reported if a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 was available today they definitely/probably would get the vaccine while 26% of respondents reported they definitely/probably would not get the vaccine. Respondents who were male, 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report they definitely/probably would get the vaccine. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Table 6. Routine Procedures and COVID-19 Vaccination [Adult Survey]

Adult	2008	FDL			WI 2019	U.S. 2019	HP2020 Goal
		2014	2017	2020			
Routine Checkup (2 Years Ago or Less)	84%	85%	88%	84%	87%	89%	--
Cholesterol Test (4 Years Ago or Less)	80%	76%	75%	86%	84%	87%	82%
Dental Checkup (Past Year)*	68%	69%	69%	64%	71%	68%	49%
Eye Exam (Past Year)	52%	51%	57%	56%	--	--	--
COVID-19 Vaccination if Available Today						2020	
Definitely/Probably Get Vaccine**	--	--	--	58%	--	51%	--
Definitely/Probably <u>Not</u> Get Vaccine**	--	--	--	26%	--	49%	--

*2018 Wisconsin and U.S. dental checkup data. **September 2020 COVID-19 vaccination data from Pew Research Center.

IV. Prevalence of Select Health Conditions

Adult Survey

In 2020, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned by adult respondents in the past three years was high blood pressure (29%), a mental health condition (22%) or high blood cholesterol (22%). Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or who were overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, overweight or did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Ten percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years. Respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Nine percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years; respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or overweight were more likely to report this. Seven percent reported current asthma; female respondents were more likely to report this. Of respondents who reported these health conditions, at least 90% reported one condition was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (diabetes). Between 80% and 89% of respondents reported three conditions were controlled (high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure or current asthma). Between 70% and 79% of respondents reported the two remaining conditions were controlled (heart disease/condition or mental health condition). *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Table 7. Health Conditions in Past Three Years [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	Adult	FDL		
	2008	2014	2017	2020				2014	2017	2020
Health Condition							Health Condition Under Control			
High Blood Pressure	29%	31%	26%	29%	--	--	High Blood Pressure	94%	90%	86%
Mental Health Condition	11%	17%	20%	22%	--	--	Mental Health Condition	100%	96%	79%
High Blood Cholesterol	21%	26%	27%	22%	--	--	High Blood Cholesterol	92%	90%	84%
Heart Disease/Condition	8%	11%	9%	10%	--	--	Heart Disease/Condition	86%	91%	72%
Diabetes	7%	7%	7%	9%	--	--	Diabetes	93%	92%	95%
Asthma (Current)	9%	10%	7%	7%	10%	10%	Asthma (Current)	97%	100%	87%

V. Physical Health

Physical Activity

Adult Survey

In 2020, 43% of adult respondents did moderate physical activity five times in a usual week for 30 minutes. Thirty-three percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 52% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male or not overweight were more likely to report this. Twenty-five percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as yoga, sit-ups or push-ups and those using weight machines, free weights or elastic bands three or more days in a usual week; respondents who were male, with some post high school education or less or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent*

of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times in a usual week for at least 30 minutes, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a usual week.

Student Survey

In 2020, 23% of student respondents reported being physically active for at least 60 minutes each day in the past week; respondents who were in 8th grade, male or not overweight were more likely to report this. Fifty-three percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting three or more days in the past week; respondents who were in 10th grade, male, with higher academic grades or who were not overweight were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported seven days of at least 60 minutes of physical activity or who reported three days of strengthening/toning exercises in the past week.*

Table 8. Physical Activity in Usual/Past Week [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				Student	FDL		WI	U.S.	HP2020
	2008	2014	2017	2020		2017	2020			
Muscle Strengthening Activity (3+ Days)	--	--	29%	25%	Muscle Strengthening Activity (3 Days)	53%	53%	--	51%	--
Moderate Physical Activity (5+ Times/30 Min)	46%	41%	43%	43%	Seven Days of 60 Minutes of Physical Activity per Day	21%	23%	22%	26%	31.6%
Vigorous Physical Activity (3+ Times/20 Min)	26%	33%	32%	33%						
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous	52%	55%	54%	52%						

Overweight Status

Adult Survey

In 2020, 75% of adult respondents were classified as at least overweight while 41% were obese. Respondents who were male, 35 to 54 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents with some post high school education or inactive respondents were more likely to be obese. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight or obese while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Student Survey

In 2020, 30% of student respondents were classified as overweight or obese; respondents of color or with lower academic grades were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase.*

Table 9. Overweight Status [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2020	Student	FDL				WI	U.S.
	2008	2014	2017	2020					2008	2014	2017	2020		
At Least Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	62%	69%	73%	75%	70%	67%	66%	At Least Overweight	27%	25%	27%	30%	30%	31%
Obese (BMI 30.0+)	26%	34%	37%	41%	34%	32%	31%							

Nutrition and Food Insecurity

Adult Survey

In 2020, 52% of adult respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 23% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Twenty-six percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported when they buy a food product for the first time, they often read the food label or nutrition information; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or without children in the household were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.*

Student Survey

In 2020, 35% of student respondents reported fruit intake at least two times per day in the past week while 17% reported vegetable intake at least three times. Respondents who were in 8th grade, female, with higher academic grades or who were not overweight were more likely to have consumed fruit at least twice a day. Respondents who were in 8th grade, female, students of color or with higher academic grades were more likely to have consumed vegetables at least three times a day. Fourteen percent of respondents met the fruit/vegetables recommendation (2 fruit/3 vegetables per day) in the past week; respondents who were in 8th grade, female or with higher academic grades were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported eating fruit, vegetables or the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables per day in the past week. Please note: in 2020, fruit consumption changed from two questions (fruit and 100% fruit juice) to one question (fruit only) while vegetable consumption changed from four questions (salad, carrots, potatoes and other vegetables) to one question (general vegetable).*

Table 10. Nutrition and Food Insecurity [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				Student	FDL		WI	U.S.
	2008	2014	2017	2020		2017	2020	2017	2017
Fruit Intake (2+ Servings/Day)	60%	61%	51%	52%	Fruit (2 or More Times/Day)*	39%	35%	30%	31%
Vegetable Intake (3+ Servings/Day)	26%	32%	25%	23%	Vegetables (3 or More Times/Day)*	25%	17%	14%	14%
At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Day	34%	43%	32%	26%	At Least 2 Fruit/3 Vegetables/Day*	18%	14%	--	--
Often Read Label/Nutrition Information When Buying Food Product for First Time	--	--	--	39%					
Household Went Hungry (Past Year)	--	--	6%	6%					

*In 2020, fruit consumption changed from 2 questions to one question (fruit only) and vegetable consumption changed from 4 questions to one question (general vegetable).

VI. Mental Health

Mental Health

Adult Survey

In 2020, 2% of adult respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year. Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they attempted suicide in the past year, respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Student Survey

In 2020, 17% of student respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year; respondents who were in younger grades, female, students of color or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Twenty-two percent of respondents felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always in the past year; respondents who were female or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Thirty percent of respondents felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year; respondents who were in older grades, female, students of color or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents seriously considered suicide in the past year while 6% attempted suicide. Respondents who were female, students of color or with lower academic grades were more likely to report they considered or attempted suicide. Of respondents who attempted suicide, 20% reported their suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. This means that 1% of all respondents attempted suicide that was treated by a health care professional. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die in the past year. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who felt sad, blue or depressed always/nearly always in the past year as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who seriously considered suicide in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who attempted suicide in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Table 11. Mental Health [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				Student	FDL				WI 2019	U.S. 2017	HP2020 Goal
	2008	2014	2017	2020		2008	2014	2017	2020			
Self-Harm (Past Year)	--	--	--	2%	Self-Harm (Past Year)	--	--	16%	17%	19%	--	--
Sad, Blue or Depressed Always/Nearly Always (Past Month)	4%	3%	6%	7%	Sad, Blue or Depressed Always/Nearly Always (Past Year)	14%	17%	19%	22%	--	--	--
Considered Suicide (Past Year)	5%	3%	5%	7%	Felt So Sad or Hopeless Almost Every Day for 2 or More Weeks in a Row (Past Year)	--	--	26%	30%	29%	32%	--
Attempted Suicide (Past Year)												
[All Adults]	--	--	--	3%	Seriously Considered Suicide (Past Year)	18%	14%	13%	14%	16%	17%	--
					Attempted Suicide (Past Year)							
					[All Students]	--	7%	6%	6%	7%	7%	1.7%

Opinions about Mental Health

Adult Survey

In 2020, 91% of adult respondents reported they consider someone seeing a therapist or psychiatrist as a sign of strength because they are dealing more openly with problems that they may have; female respondents were more likely to report this. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they consider someone taking medication to treat a mental health condition as a sign of strength because they are getting treatment for a condition beyond their control. Respondents who were female, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or without a mental health condition were more likely to report someone taking medication to treat a mental health condition as a sign of strength.

Table 12. Opinions about Mental Health [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL 2020
Consider Someone Seeing Therapist/Psychiatrist as Strength	91%
Consider Someone Taking Medication to Treat Mental Health Condition as Strength	91%

VII. Cancer Screenings

Women's Health Screenings

Adult Survey

In 2020, 75% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years; respondents with at least some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventy-nine percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-three percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020,*

there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a pap smear within the past three years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported an HPV test within the past five years while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Table 13. Women's Health Screenings [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2020
	2008	2014	2017	2020	2018	2018	Goal
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)*	86%	85%	77%	75%	78%	78%	--
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 years)	90%	87%	77%	79%	81%	80%	93%
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 years)	--	63%	41%	69%	--	--	--
Cervical Screening in Recommended Time Frame**	--	94%	82%	83%	--	--	--

*The 2016 United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) Recommendation for breast cancer screening is a biennial mammography for women 50 to 74 years old.

** The 2012 USPSTF Recommendation is for women 21 to 29 years old, a pap every 3 years and for women 30 to 65 years old, a pap and HPV test every 5 years, or pap only every 3 years.

Colorectal Cancer Screenings

Adult Survey

In 2020, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Fourteen percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 75% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 76% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. Married respondents were more likely to meet the colorectal cancer screening recommendation. *From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Table 14. Colorectal Cancer Screenings (Respondents 50 and Older) [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2020
	2008	2014	2017	2020	2018	2018	Goal
Blood Stool Test (Within Past Year)	--	12%	22%	14%	7%	9%	--
Sigmoidoscopy (Within Past 5 Years)	17%	<1%	2%	14%	3%	2%	--
Colonoscopy (Within Past 10 Years)	57%	68%	76%	75%	71%	64%	--
One of the Screenings in Recommended Time Frame*	61%	72%	82%	76%	75%	70%	71%

* The 2016 USPSTF Recommendation for colorectal cancer screening is an annual stool-based test, sigmoidoscopy every 5 years or colonoscopy every 10 years for men and women 50 to 74 years old.

VIII. Cigarette Smoking

Current Smokers

Adult Survey

In 2020, 12% of adult respondents reported smoking cigarettes in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Student Survey

In 2020, 3% of student respondents reported smoking cigarettes in the past month. Respondents in 11th grade or with lower academic grades were more likely to be smokers. Fifteen percent of current tobacco smokers had at least 11 cigarettes daily. Ninety-one percent of respondents never tried a cigarette in their lifetime. Respondents who were in younger grades, white or with higher academic grades were more likely to report they never tried a cigarette. Of those who tried a cigarette, the average age of onset was 13.1 years old; respondents of color were more likely to report a younger age of onset. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of current smokers, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco smokers who reported 11 or more cigarettes daily, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who never tried a cigarette in their lifetime, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the average age of onset for those who smoked a cigarette while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. Please note: since 2017, question changed from “a puff” to “smoking a whole cigarette.”*

Table 15. Current Smokers [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2020	Student	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2020
	2008	2014	2017	2020					2008	2014	2017	2020			
Current Smoker (Past Month)	27%	20%	20%	12%	15%	16%	12%	Current Smoker (Past Month)	22%	7%	6%	3%	6%	9%	16%
								11 or More Cigarettes on Days Smoked (Current Smokers) ¹	15%	18%	11%	15%	10%	10%	--
								Never Smoked Cigarettes	57%	77%	88%	91%	81%	77%	--
								Average Age of Onset	12.6	12.8	13.3	13.1	--	--	--

¹2017 Wisconsin 11 or more cigarettes on days smoked data.

Cigarette Cessation

Adult Survey

In 2020, 40% of adult current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit. Seventy percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Table 16. Cigarette Cessation [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL				HP2020
	2008	2014	2017	2020	Goal
Of Current Smokers...					
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	45%	62%	53%	40%	80%
Saw Health Care Professional in Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	63%	62%	75%	70%	--

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke

Adult Survey

In 2020, 91% of adult respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married or with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Nine percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Table 17. Exposure to Cigarette Smoke [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL				Midwest	U.S.	HP2020
	2008	2014	2017	2020	'14-15*	'14-15*	Goal
Smoking Policy At Home							
Not Allowed Anywhere	74%	83%	88%	91%	84%	87%	87%
Allowed in Some Places/At Some Times	14%	8%	4%	3%	--	--	--
Allowed Anywhere	3%	1%	2%	1%	--	--	--
No Rules Inside Home	9%	8%	7%	5%	--	--	--
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke (Past 7 Days)	41%	18%	18%	9%	--	--	34%

*Current Population Survey-Tobacco Use Supplement

IX. Electronic Vaping

Current Vapers

Adult Survey

In 2020, 5% of adult respondents were current electronic vapor product users; respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of current vapers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year. *From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current electronic vapor product users who quit vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit.*

Student Survey

In 2020, 14% of student respondents JUULed, vaped or used any electronic vapor product in the past month; respondents who were in 11th grade, female or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported they never JUULed, vaped or tried any electronic vapor product in their lifetime; respondents who were in 8th grade, male or with higher academic grades were more likely to report this. Of those who JUULed, vaped or tried an electronic vapor product, the average calculated age of onset was 13.9 years old. Respondents who were male or students of color were more likely to report a younger age of onset. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never used an electronic vapor product in their lifetime. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the average age of onset for those who used an electronic vapor product.*

Table 18. Current Vapers [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL			WI U.S.		Student	FDL		WI U.S.	
	2014	2017	2020	2017	2017		2017	2020	2019	2017
Electronic Vapers (Past Month)	7%	4%	5%	4%	5%	Electronic Vapers (Past Month)	11%	14%	21%	13%
Of Current Vapers...						Never Vaped	75%	68%	55%	53%
Quit Vaping 1 Day or More in Past Year						Average Age of Onset	13.9	13.9	--	--
Because Trying to Quit	--	25%	19%	--	--					

Exposure to Vapor

Adult Survey

In 2020, 81% of adult respondents reported vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Six percent of nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days.*

Table 19. Exposure to Vapor [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL	
	2017	2020
Vaping Policy At Home		
Not Allowed Anywhere	72%	81%
Allowed in Some Places/At Some Times	1%	2%
Allowed Anywhere	1%	2%
No Rules Inside Home	23%	13%
Nonvapers Exposed to Second-Hand Vaping (Past 7 Days)	8%	6%

X. Other Tobacco Products

Smokeless Tobacco

Adult Survey

In 2020, 5% of adult respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. *From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Student Survey

In 2020, 2% of student respondents reported using smokeless tobacco in the past month. Respondents who were in 11th grade, male or with lower academic grades were more likely to report using smokeless tobacco. Ninety-four percent of respondents never tried smokeless tobacco in their lifetime; respondents who were in younger grades, female or with higher academic grades were more likely to report this. The average age of onset for trying smokeless tobacco was 13.3 years. Respondents of color were more likely to report a younger age of onset for smokeless tobacco. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never used smokeless tobacco in their lifetime while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the average age of onset for those who tried smokeless tobacco, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Table 20. Smokeless Tobacco [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL			WI	U.S.	HP2020	Student	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2020
	2014	2017	2020					2008	2014	2017	2020			
Used Smokeless Tobacco (Past Month)	9%	5%	5%	3%	4%	0.2%	Used Smokeless Tobacco (Past Month)	8%	3%	2%	2%	3%	6%	6.9%
							Never Used Smokeless Tobacco	85%	91%	94%	94%	--	--	--
							Average Age of Onset	13.4	13.7	13.5	13.3	--	--	--

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

Adult Survey

In 2020, 3% of adult respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. *From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Student Survey

In 2020, 2% of student respondents reported smoking cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month; respondents in older grades or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Ninety-four percent of respondents never tried cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in their lifetime. Respondents who were in 8th grade, female or with higher academic grades were more likely to report never. The average age of onset for trying cigars, cigarillos or little cigars was 13.4 years old. Respondents of color were more likely to report a younger age of onset for smoking cigars/cigarillos/little cigars. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported cigar/cigarillo/little cigar use in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From*

2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in their lifetime. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the average age of onset for those who tried cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

Table 21. Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL			Student	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2020
	2014	2017	2020		2008	2014	2017	2020			
Smoked Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars (Past Month)	6%	5%	3%	Smoked Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars (Past Month)	17%	6%	4%	2%	5%	8%	8.0%
				Never Smoked Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	--	--	90%	94%	--	--	--
				Average Age of Onset	--	--	13.7	13.4	--	--	--

XI. Alcohol

Adult Survey

In 2020, 74% of adult respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Thirty-seven percent of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks and males 5+ drinks). Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or without children in the household were more likely to report someone in their household experienced a problem with drinking alcohol. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a drink in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Student Survey

In 2020, 22% of student respondents reported they had an alcoholic beverage in the past month while 9% binged (4+ drinks for females and 5+ drinks for males). Respondents who were in older grades, female, white or with lower academic grades were more likely to report having a drink in the past month while respondents in 11th grade or with lower academic grades were more likely to have binged. Forty-seven percent of respondents reported they never tried more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor in their lifetime; respondents who were in 8th grade, male or with higher academic grades were more likely to report this. The average age of when respondents tried their first drink was 13.1 years old. Respondents who were male, students of color or with lower academic grades were more likely to report a younger age of onset. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a drink in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. Please note: in 2017, the binge drinking definition changed from 5+ drinks per occasion for both males and females to 4+ drinks for females and 5+ drinks for males. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who never tried alcohol in their lifetime while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the average age of onset for those who tried alcohol while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Table 22. Alcohol [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2020	Student	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2020
	2008	2014	2017	2020	2019	2019	Goal*		2008	2014	2017	2020	2019	2017	Goal
Drank Alcohol (Past Month)	72%	67%	68%	74%	65%	54%	--	Drank Alcohol (Past Month)	46%	24%	21%	22%	30%	30%	--
Binged (Past Month)**	27%	28%	26%	37%	22%	17%	24%	Binged (Past Month)***	26%	10%	11%	9%	13%	14%	8.5%
Household Problem (Past Year)	2%	5%	3%	6%	--	--	--	Never Drank Alcohol	32%	51%	50%	47%	42%	40%	--
								Average Age of Onset	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	--	--	--

*Healthy People 2020 Goal is 5 or more drinks for male and female adults.

** In 2008, “5 or more drinks on an occasion” was used for both male and female adults. In all other years, binge drinking in adult survey was “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males.

***In 2008 and 2014, “5 or more drinks on an occasion” was used for both male and female students. In all other years, binge drinking was “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males.

XII. Marijuana and Other Illegal Drugs

Marijuana

Adult Survey

In 2020, 2% of adult respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with marijuana in the past year. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana.*

Student Survey

In 2020, 10% of student respondents used marijuana in the past month; respondents in 11th grade, students of color or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Eighty-one percent of respondents reported they never tried marijuana in their lifetime; respondents who were in 8th grade, white or with higher academic grades were more likely to report this. The average age of onset for trying marijuana was 13.9 years old. Respondents of color or with lower academic grades were more likely to have tried marijuana at a younger age. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported marijuana use in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never tried marijuana in their lifetime while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the average age of onset for those who tried marijuana, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Table 23. Marijuana [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL		Student	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2020
	2017	2020		2008	2014	2017	2020	2019	2017	Goal
Household Problem (Past Year)	4%	2%	Marijuana Use (Past Month)	19%	11%	10%	10%	20%	20%	6.0%
			Never Used Marijuana	68%	78%	81%	81%	69%	64%	--
			Average Age of Onset	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.9	--	--	--

Other Drugs

Adult Survey

In 2020, 1% of adult respondents reported a household problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with heroin/prescription drugs/other opioids in the past year while less than one percent reported a household problem with cocaine/meth/other street drugs.

Student Survey

In 2020, 99% of student respondents reported they never tried heroin in their lifetime. Ninety-eight percent of respondents each reported they never tried methamphetamines or cocaine in their lifetime. Respondents with higher academic grades were more likely to report they never tried heroin, methamphetamines or cocaine. Of those who tried cocaine, the average age of onset was 12.7 years old while of those who tried methamphetamines, the average age was 12.1 years. Of those who tried heroin, the average age of onset was 11.8 years. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never tried heroin or cocaine, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never tried methamphetamines while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the average age of onset for respondents who tried cocaine, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the average age of onset for respondents who tried heroin or methamphetamines while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Table 24. Other Drugs [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL 2020	Student	2008	FDL 2014	2017	2020	WI 2019	U.S. 2017
Household Problem (Past Year)		Never Used						
Heroin, Prescription Drugs or Other Opioids	1%	Cocaine*	91%	96%	96%	98%	96%	95%
Cocaine, Meth or Other Street Drugs	<1%	Heroin	93%	97%	98%	99%	99%	98%
		Methamphetamine	92%	96%	98%	98%	98%	98%
		Average Age of Onset						
		Cocaine	13.7	12.8	13.7	12.7	--	--
		Heroin	13.5	11.8	12.0	11.8	--	--
		Methamphetamine	13.4	12.0	12.6	12.1	--	--

*2017 Wisconsin cocaine data.

XIII. Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse

Adult Survey

In 2020, 2% of adult respondents reported in the past year someone in their household took prescription medication like Oxycontin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed for them or they took it only for the experience or feeling it caused. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medication, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Student Survey

In 2020, 3% of student respondents used prescription pain relievers that were not prescribed to them or was used differently than prescribed in the past month. Two percent of respondents reported the misuse of non-pain prescription medication, such as, Ambien, Lunesta, Xanax, Valium, Lorazepam, Adderall, Ritalin, Methadrine or Dexadrine in the past month. Combined, this equals 4% of respondents who reported the misuse of any prescription medication in the past month;

respondents in 8th grade, 11th grade, students of color or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Ninety-five percent of respondents each reported they never misused prescription pain relievers in their lifetime or they never misused non-pain prescription medication. Combined, a total of 92% reported they never misused any prescription medication in their lifetime; respondents who were white or with higher academic grades were more likely to report this. The average age of onset for misusing prescription pain relievers was 12.8 years old while the average age of misusing non-pain prescription medication was 13.6 years old. The average age of onset for any prescription medication misuse was 13.0 years old. *From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the misuse of a prescription pain reliever, non-pain prescription medication or any prescription medication in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never misused prescription pain relievers, non-pain prescription medication or any prescription medication combined, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the average age of onset for respondents who misused prescription pain relievers, non-pain prescription medication or any prescription medication combined, as well as from 2017 to 2020. Please note: since 2017, individual questions of tranquilizer, sedative and stimulants were combined into one question and is represented as “non-pain prescription medication” in this summary.*

Table 25. Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				HP2020 Goal	Student	FDL			WI 2019	U.S. 2017
	2008	2014	2017	2020			2014	2017	2020		
Past Year Misuse						Past Month Misuse					
Prescription Medication	3%	2%	1%	2%	6%	Prescription Pain Relievers	3%	3%	3%	--	--
						Non-Pain Prescription Medication*	2%	3%	2%	--	--
						At Least One Prescription Medication**	4%	5%	4%	8%	--
						Never Misused					
						Prescription Pain Relievers	92%	92%	95%	--	--
						Non-Pain Prescription Medication*	91%	92%	95%	--	--
						At Least One Prescription Medication	87%	89%	92%	89%	86%
						Average Age of Onset					
						Prescription Pain Relievers	13.1	13.0	12.8	--	--
						Non-Pain Prescription Medication*	13.4	13.5	13.6	--	--
						At Least One Prescription Medication	13.2	13.1	13.1	--	--

*Since 2017, individual questions of tranquilizer, sedative and stimulants were combined into one question and is represented in this summary as “non-pain prescription medication”.

**2013 Wisconsin prescription medication misuse data.

XIV. Vehicle Safety

Adult Survey

In 2020, 5% of adult respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month; respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products. Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported in the past month they texted or emailed while driving. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they texted/emailed while driving in the past month. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had*

too much to drink while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they texted or emailed while driving at least once in the past month.

Student Survey

In 2020, 8% of student respondents reported in the past month they were a passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents 16 and older reported in the past month they drove after they drank alcohol; respondents in 11th grade or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Fifty percent of respondents 16 and older reported in the past month they texted while driving; respondents in 11th grade or with about ½ A's and B's or lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents 16 and older reported in the past month they drove after using marijuana; respondents who were in 11th grade, male or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they drove at least once in the past month after they drank alcohol while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who texted while driving in the past month. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who drove at least once in the past month after using marijuana.*

Table 26. Vehicle Safety in Past Month [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				Student	FDL				WI 2019	U.S. 2017
	2008	2014	2017	2020		2008	2014	2017	2020		
Driver/Passenger When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	4%	<1%	5%	Passenger When Driver Had Perhaps Too Much to Drink	--	--	--	8%	--	--
Texted/Emailed While Driving	--	--	23%	29%	Drove After Drinking (16 and Older Drivers)	16%	3%	5%	3%	6%	6%
Driver/Passenger When Driver Used Marijuana or Other THC Containing Products	--	--	--	2%	Texted While Driving (16 and Older Drivers)	--	--	47%	50%	48%	39%
					Drove After Used Marijuana (16 and Older Drivers)	--	--	9%	6%	--	13%

XV. Personal Safety Issues

Adult Survey

In 2020, 3% of adult respondents reported someone physically hurt them in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Zero percent of respondents reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year. Seven percent of respondents reported someone verbally or emotionally abused them in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these three situations; respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-one percent of respondents who reported at least one situation in the past year reported they used health care or community resources.

Student Survey

In 2020, 9% of student respondents reported in the past month they carried a weapon, not including for the use of recreational sports; respondents who were male, white or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents who dated in the past year reported the person they

went out with forced them to do sexual things they did not want to do; respondents who were female or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents who dated in the past year reported the person they went out with physically hurt them on purpose; respondents who were female, students of color or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of respondents reported they were electronically bullied in the past year while 9% reported they electronically bullied someone. Respondents who were female or with lower academic grades were more likely to report they were cyber-bullied. Respondents of color or with lower academic grades were more likely to report they electronically bullied someone. *From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they carried a weapon in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were hurt by their date in the past year. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were electronically bullied in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they electronically bullied someone in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Table 27. Personal Safety Issues [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL 2020	Student	2014	FDL 2017	2020	WI 2019	U.S. 2017
Someone Physically Hurt You (Past Year)	3%	Carry Weapon, Excluding Recreational Sports (Past Month)*	9%	7%	9%	14%	16%
Someone Verbally or Emotionally Abused You (Past Year)	7%	Dating Violence (Of Dating Respondents) (Past Year)	--	12%	7%	8%	8%
Someone Forced You to Perform Sexual Acts Against Your Will (Past Year)	0%	Sexual Dating Violence (Of Dating Respondents) (Past Year)	--	--	14%	13%	--
At Least One of the Safety Issues (Past Year)	8%	Someone Electronically Threatened Student (Past Year)	20%	21%	19%	17%	15%
		Student Electronically Threatened Another Person (Past Year)	10%	9%	9%	--	--

*2013 Wisconsin carry weapon data.

XVI. Gambling

Adult Survey

In 2020, 2% of adult respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with gambling. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with gambling.*

Table 28. Gambling [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL 2017	2020
Household Problem (Past Year)	1%	2%

XVII. Firearm In/Around Home

Adult Survey

In 2020, 44% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Of all households, 8% had a loaded firearm. Six percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home, as well as from 2014 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm, as well as from 2014 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked, as well as from 2014 to 2020.*

Table 29. Firearm In/Around Home [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.
	2008	2014	2017	2020	2019	2017*
Firearm in Household	44%	46%	--	44%	--	42%
Loaded Firearm in Household	3%	5%	--	8%	--	18%
Loaded Firearm Also Unlocked**	2%	2%	--	6%	--	12%

*2017 Pew Research Center American Trends Panel.

**U.S. question asked: “Is there a gun that is both loaded and easily accessible to you all of the time, most of the time or only some of the time or never”. “All of the time” was included in the percent.

XVIII. Top County Health Issues

Adult Survey

In 2020, adult respondents were asked to list the top three health issues in the county. The most often cited were illegal drug use (40%), coronavirus/COVID-19 (36%) or affordable health care (27%). Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report coronavirus/COVID-19. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report affordable health care. Twenty-five percent of respondents reported violence or crime; respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported mental health/depression; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported overweight/obesity as a top health issue; respondents who were male, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse; respondents 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported access to health care; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported cancer as a top issue; respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents were more likely to report driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving; married respondents were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse; respondents with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported chronic diseases as a top issue; respondents 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported lack of physical activity; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or married were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents

reported aging or the aging population as a top health issue; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported tobacco use; respondents who were female or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use, access to health care, prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse, chronic diseases or tobacco use as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported affordable health care, violence/crime, mental health/depression, access to affordable healthy food, driving problems/aggressive driving/drunken driving or lack of physical activity as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported overweight/obesity, alcohol use/abuse, cancer or aging/aging population as one of the top health issues in the county.*

Table 30. Top Three County Health Issues (Up to Three Accepted) [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL	
	2017	2020
Illegal Drug Use	50%	40%
Coronavirus/COVID-19	--	36%
Affordable Health Care	8%	27%
Violence or Crime	3%	25%
Mental Health or Depression	18%	24%
Overweight or Obesity	20%	24%
Alcohol Use or Abuse	15%	14%
Access to Health Care	17%	10%
Access to Affordable Healthy Food	4%	10%
Cancer	13%	10%
Driving Problems/Aggressive Driving/Drunken Driving	5%	9%
Prescription or Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse	17%	7%
Chronic Diseases	17%	6%
Lack of Physical Activity	3%	6%
Aging/Aging Population	3%	5%
Tobacco Use	6%	3%